FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 4, 1855. [NO. 1983.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; o $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Important to Farmers.—We are informed by Mr. Chamberlin, of the City Mill, that the farmers of Vermont are in the habit of heading the movements of weevil by a very simple process. The next season after it makes its appearance they go through their wheat fields, about the time the wheat is heading, immediately after a shower or while the dew is on it, and scatter newly slacked lime broad cast, so that it will adhere to the heads and stems of the grain. They use about a bushel to the acre.

Good lime should be secured, and slacked by sprinkling a little water over it, so as to retain all its strength. A paddle may be used in scattering it. The remedy has, it is said, been so effectually tried, as to leave no doubt of the result.

Strips in large wheat fields left untouched by the lime, for experiment have been entirely destroyed by the weevil, while the grain on each side was all saved.

Since this intelligence was received, Mr. Jesse Allen, of the Centre Mill, has received corroborating information from a Muskingum county farmer, who had seen the same practiced and the same results there.—*Akron (Ohio) Beacon.*

Children have Lungs.—This fact is either not known to parents or very little regarded. The first thing a baby wants is fresh air and plenty of it. From the moment a child is born, it should have air and light; and neither be shut up in a dark room, nor have its head covered up in a blanket.

The other morning, making my first call on a lady after her confinement, I saw a heap of blankets lying in a rocking chair beside the bed, but there was no baby in sight. When I inquired for the newly arrived, the nurse came, and after taking off fold after fold, there at last was the poor little half smothered baby, gasping for breath. Mother and nurse got a lecture that time.

Returning in an omnibus, a pretty woman got in, with her babe completely enveloped in its blanket. Perhaps it was none of my business; but I think it was. The babe had as good a right to breathe and to have the purest air to be had, as anybody; and as there was nobody else to take its part, I did.

"Madam," said I, "you are smothering that child."

She smiled and shook her head—she did not believe a word of it.

"You are making it breathe its own breath over and over again, and no air is fit to breathe but once. I am a physician and can't let you make your child sick."

She uncovered its head, it took a long breath, and if it had been old enough to talk, and been up in its manners, it undoubtedly would have said, "thank you, doctor."

A Knotty Text.—There was once an itinerant preacher in West Tennessee, who, possessing considerable natural eloquence, had gradually become possessed with the idea that he was also an extraordinary Biblical Scholar. Under this delusion he would very frequently, at the close of his sermon, ask any of his congregation, who might have a "knotty text" to unravel, to speak it, and he would explain it at once, however much it might have troubled "less distinguished divines." On this occasion, in a large audience he was particularly pressing for some one to propound a text, but no one presuming to do so, he was about to sit down without an opportunity of showing his learning, when a chap by the door announced that he had a Bible matter of "great concern." The preacher quite animatedly professed his willingness and ability, and the congregation was in great excitement.

"What I want to know," said the outsider, "Is, whether Job's turkey was a hen or a gobler?"

The expounder looked confused, and the congregation tittered, as the questioner capped the climax, by exclaiming, "I fotch him down on the first question!"

From that time forward the practice of asking for 'difficult passages' was avoided.

A Judge Prescribing.—Judge Oakley does not joke every day. But shortly since a son of Erin who was afflicted with the disease to which Hahnemann traces almost every other one, came into his presence, beseeching his Honor to be excused from jury duty.

"But," says the Judge, "if all that ask are excused we shall have no juries left."

"I know, your Honor," said the applicant, with downcast head, while his finger nails were busy here and there and everywhere that ten well-practised digitals could reach, "I know—but mine is a peculiar case. I hate to say it, Judge, but if I must, I must, I suppose, I've got the itch." "Hear, Mr. Matsell," hastily interposed the Judge, "*scratch* this juror out."

New York Times.

A physician in large practice, was asked a few days since, if New York was healthy. He replied —'Unusually so; the extravagant cost of provisions has checked the disposition for overfeeding, from which ordinarily, we derive most of our practice!'

The wife of Joseph T. Little, of Arnold, Me., recently made her husband a present of three little Littles at one birth. We trust that the fortunate father will be able to appreciate in proper time the full force of the old adage—"Every 'Little' helps."

A Spiritual Story.—A lady at Columbus, Ohio, recently inquired of the spirit rappers how many children she had.

"Four," replied the spirit.

The husband, startled at the accuracy of the reply, stepped up and enquired—

"How many children have I?"

"Two!" answered the rapping medium.

The husband and wife looked at each other, with an odd smile on their faces for a moment, and then retired non-believers. There had been a mistake made some where.

Locusts.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican of the 17th inst. says: "The locusts are here as thick, we presume, as they were in the days of the Lord's judgments in Egypt, though they are very far from being so destructive and troublesome."

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1855.

We have had the pleasure of seeing here this week Major Theophilus H. Holmes, of the U. S. Army, on a visit to his friends and relations in this section of the State, after an absence of seven years, mainly spent on the frontier, beyond the bounds of civilization. He has recently received his full commission of Major, though he has long enjoyed the title, having been brevetted for gallantry in the Mexican war.

New Boats.—Two new steamers have been put upon the river between this place and Wilmington. Both were built here. The "Scottish Chief," one of them, owned by the Brothers Banks, cost about $13,000, is fitted for passengers and freight, is 125 feet long, 18 feet wide, and draws about 2 feet; has two powerful engines.

The "Magnolia," owned by T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., is also fitted for passengers and freight, and has made her first trip to Wilmington. She is of light draft.

The freight Boat Brothers, belonging to the Messrs. Banks, has been repaired, and is now said to be the lightest boat on the river, drawing only 15 inches water.

We are glad to learn from the Pee Dee Star, that after the 1st of July there is to be a daily mail from Cheraw, via Wadesborough, to Carolina Female College, in Anson county.

The Public Lands.—It is estimated that twenty millions of acres of the public lands will be sold this year, at the reduced price for lands which have been long on the market unsold. The average price is about 33¼ cents, so that about $7,000,000 of revenue will be derived from that source. This is a fortunate circumstance, since the revenue from imports has fallen off greatly, and the late Congress appropriated the enormous amount of $75,000,000.

The Virginia Election.—There is force in the remark of the Wilmington Herald, that the infamous conduct of the late Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts is one of the chief causes of the defeat of that party in Virginia. "It was in vain, (says the Herald,) that they were repudiated by the true American party, and their acts discountenanced—it was in vain that Gov. Gardner, like a true man, interposed to check their fanatical progress; the changes were rung throughout Virginia upon each successive misdeed, and the result is before us. The Massachusetts Legislature has done more to break down the American party in the Old Dominion than all the other causes combined."

We anticipate a disruption of the Know Nothing party at the National Council which is to assemble at Philadelphia next month. It is impossible that true Southern men can affiliate with such politicians as those of Massachusetts, and we fear we must add, of the North generally.

The Richmond Whig takes its defeat philosophically. It says, as the result of its experience, that "there is no more pleasant and delightful stream in the world than Salt river. We have lived upon its banks all our days, and nearly all the best friends we have in the world live there with us, and we are utterly astonished at ourselves, that we should ever have felt or expressed a wish to leave it for less inviting regions." The Whig admits that the Know Nothings "did some immensely tall bragging." Yes, that they did. The Virginians have had abundant experience in that line too; but as bragging has no effect either at home or abroad, we suggest that it would be well to save their credit by less expenditure of breath in that way.

The Whig, however, dies game. It says,—

"To the world at large and the "rest of mankind," we will merely state, that we mean to battle against Juntoism, and Locofocoism, and the *furrin* power in this country, as long as we can wag a tongue or wield a pen. Defeat hath no terrors for our soul."

The reader will find in another column a speech which Mr. Wise attempted to deliver in Washington, but which was interrupted by rowdyism. His opponents justify their conduct by the plea that Mr. Wise first insulted them. But it would have been better then to have left the ground, or indeed not to have gone at all to what was intended to be exclusively a meeting of the friends of Mr. Wise.

Putnam's Magazine.—We have receivd the June No. from the publishers, Messrs. Dix & Edwards, New York. It has an attractive table of contents. $3 a year.

Also, from the same publishers, Dickens's Household Words, their re-print of the English work for June. $3 a year.

The Fayetteville Carolinian says—

"We deny that the Know Nothing Convention in the Wake District was composed of a majority of democrats—or of those who formerly acted with the Democratic party."

We learn from a gentleman who was present at the Louisburg Convention and who formerly acted with the Democratic party, that there were about 140 delegates present and of the number over 80 "formerly acted with the Democratic party."—*Raleigh Star.*

A lesson on Punctuality.—Wednesday morning some eight or ten persons, who had reached the wharf at East Boston, Massachusetts, just after the English steamer left for Liverpool, took to row boats in order to reach her, she having checked her progress in order to give them a chance to come on board. Those on board one of the boats reached her in season, but before the others came up the steamer started off, and left them to return to the wharf.

A Great Man and his Poet Laureate.—Next to being great one's self, it is important that a public man should have some fit historian or poet to celebrate his greatness. In this day and generation, that office is performed by the newspaper press, in which great men for the time being are made to appear transcendently great. It is perhaps owing to the immensity of their effulgence, that common people cannot long gaze upon them; and thus *the* great man of to-day is lost sight of to-morrow, and the historian of a few years hence will not know that he was ever visible to the naked eye.

Such were the reflections that passed through our minds whilst reading the Salisbury Banner's sketch of a speech of the Hon. Burton Craige, with some account of his services in Congress, for which, according to the Banner, "North Carolina owes him a debt *for* which, he can never be fully repaid."

That the country may learn the nature and extent of this debt, (which, seeing it "can never be fully repaid," the country is either bound to repudiate or to take the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors,) we copy the following statement of it, as furnished by the Banner, apparently taken from Mr. Craige's own ledger:

"He reviewed at some length his vote on the Land bill,—the squandering measures that have been the prominent features of Mr. Fillmore's administration, by which millions of acres of the public domain were prodigally given away for the benefit of western countries, when North Carolina's *sheer* was never heard of, and how and with what means he with other generous, whole-souled men, arrested such reckless proceedings. North Carolinia owes him a debt for which he can never be fully repaid. While this spendthrift course was being pursued, when not a dime was ever likely to fall to our lot, he interposed and stopped the channels through which thousands of dollars leaked out of the Public treasury for building railroads and other measures of internal improvements in the western countries alone. What is the result now? The leak has been stopped, and the consequence is, that there is now a large surplus in the Public treasury, more than enough to defray the actual expenses of the general government, thus lightening the burden of taxation. In an immeasurable degree this prosperity is owing to Mr. Craige, and for which he will be remembered at the ballot box."

At first the Banner rather admits that there were others assisting Mr. Craige in his herculanean feat of saving "*thousands* of dollars" from leaking out; but it appears to reconsider that point, and in justice to Mr. Craige claims for him the whole merit of it. "*He* interposed and stopped the channels." The strong hands which could do this are as great a marvel as the eagle eyes which discovered that it was "Mr. Fillmore's Administration," and not a Locofoco Congress, as is generally supposed, that squandered millions of the public domain for the benefit of certain "western *countries.*" (Where these "*countries*" are located we are not told.)

But Mr. Craige, or the Banner, we know not which, arrives at the grand climax at the close of the above extract, where the *consequence* of a *result* is so brilliantly depicted, and we are told how in an "immeasurable degree" the prosperity of the country is owing to Mr. Craige. (Whether it is for lack of a measure small enough? *Quere.*) The argument is, that Mr. Craige saved "thousands of dollars" to the Treasury, and the consequence of the result of that prodigious saving is, that there is a large surplus in the treasury, more than enough to defray expenses, and *thus* lightening the burden of taxation!

Said we not truly that a great man should have a fit historian or poet to chronicle his greatness?

But Mr. Craige did not stop with the public lands. He used up the Know Nothings. In the language of the Banner, "He gave the history of this organization from its *incubus* to the present time." What was the period of this *incubus* aforesaid, or upon what it pressed its nightmare foot, we are not informed, and cannot hazard a guess, further than we think it possible the Banner has mistaken the word *incubation,* which Mr. Cragie probably employed, for the word *incubus,* which is not exactly synonymous with it.

We might go on to show how fortunate is the Congressman in having such an organ; but enough. We will only copy the Banner's closing paragraph, as a model of its kind.

"We are sorry that we have not time to comment longer on this speech, and that we have done so little justice to it, yet we hope that in the campaign to be in the hottest of the fight, and that the cause of the democratic pariy, shall never grow lax whilst the duty of public journalists is vested in us."

Spanish Affairs.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of May 7, says:

"Mr. Perry, Secretary of the American Legation, has formally announced that his Government accepts the arrangement proposed by the Spanish Cabinet in the affair of the Black Warrior. His note on the subject expresses, in the name of the President of the United States, the most friendly sentiments, and the hope that the conclusion of the affair will draw closer the relations between the two countries.

"The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has intimated in the Cortes that other claims are pending."

Boston, May 29.

Massachusetts Liquor Law.—The hotel proprietors and liquor dealers arrested last week for violations of the liquor law were brought before the court this morning and all discharged, owing to a trivial flaw in the complaint. There is considerable excitement on the subject.

"The Way of the Transgresson is Hard."—In London a young man was recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment for uttering forged checks. Before his term of confinement is up he will come into possession of a fortune of $100,000, but will nevertheless, be still liable to be tried on other charges.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

On Thursday of this week a very large concourse of our people assembled in the grove near the Railroad Station in this place, to hear the speeches of Messrs. Reade and Kerr, opposing candidates for Congress in this District. The speeches of both were able, interesting, and eloquent. Mr. Kerr has long been known among us, and highly appreciated as one of the first orators of the State. Mr. Reade, though comparatively a stranger, had reputation as an able debater in advance of his appearance among us; and the high expectations of our people were fully realized in his first effort here. Mr. R. is a smooth graceful speaker, with a sweet, charming voice; tall and prepossessing, though rather slender and feeble in appearance. Mr. Kerr's personal appearance and powers of oratory are so well known in this community as to require no further notice. Looking to the ability of these gentlemen, we doubt whether there will be a district in the State so ably canvassed. The discussion was conducted with becoming courtesy, and was heard with earnest attention.

Mr. Kerr led off in a speech of two hours. He commenced by remembrances of the time that he had been a Whig, and had done battle for Whig principles and the Whig cause. He assured his hearers that he was still a Whig, and expected so to remain.

The greater portion of his speech was directed against the American party. He labored much and ingeniously to connect the American party with the abolitionists of the North. Next to their abolition affinities or associations, their secret meetings with him was objectionable. In his opinion they were no better than the French Jacobin Clubs. On this he dwelt some time, and in this connection brought to view the horrible civil and bloody strifes of unhappy France. He mentioned the names of the most turbulent, cruel and odious spirits that led and ruled in that revolution. He feared that the Know Nothings had some secret objects, the tendencies of which *might* be to overthrow the liberties of the country, if not subvert the Government itself. He was opposed to moral reformers turning politicians, and anticipated for the Native American party the same disasters that in his opinion had befallen the Sons of Temperance in presenting their cause as the subject of legislation.

Mr. Kerr's eulogies on Mr. Clay and Dr. Chalmers were eloquent and well received. He declared that he had no apprehension from the influence of foreigners and Roman Catholics in this country, and was fervent in his appeals against Protestants forming associations to persecute and proscribe them.

Had we time and space, which we have not, we would be pleased to give our readers the substance of Mr. Kerr's speech. But in as much as so many were present, and as our people have so often heard him, we conceive that this failure will be the less cause of complaint on his part, or that of our readers.

Mr. Reade replied to Mr. Kerr in an able, clear and eloquent address of two hours. The large audience gave Mr. R. the most attentive hearing that we have ever witnessed. Although he was a stranger with us, and his style of oratory very different from that of Mr. Kerr's, it was not the less eloquent and pleasing. He was most lucid and conclusive in his positions. His facts were all fairly and clearly stated. He carried his hearers with him. They followed with pleasing and agreeable sensations the thread of his argument, and often in gentle but genuine plaudits, cheered on the orator. His eloquence charmed and convinced. He satisfied the head, whilst he aroused the feelings and warmed the heart.

He commenced by showing the necessity of the American party, its formation, the causes thereof, and the ends this party aims to attain. From the census he showed the rapid increase of immigrants to this country; the probable, if not certain, anti-republican tendencies, growing out of this rapid increase of foreigners, more especially as the larger portion of them were atheists and Roman catholics, and a frightful number of them paupers and criminals.

He read the principles or platform of the American party, and appealed to his audience if there was a solitary man among them that could object, or felt inclined to object to any of them.

He proved most conclusively that this party never could have been formed *openly,* whilst the whole political affairs of the country were in the hands and exclusive control of the Whig or Democratic parties; that it was a movement of the people; a march the people themselves, for their own harmony and safety, had stolen on the politicians. That in the order of Native Americanism the people, despite the ultra agitating leaders of both great parties, were uniting to maintain the Union, and uphold and advance the principles read by him, nailed to their mast, and published to the world.

He read what has been published in the anti-American journals, as being the Third Degree Obligation, (for which see opposite page,) appealing to his hearers whether the enemies of the order in procuring disclosures for publication to their hurt, would not publish their vilest and worst object, and that which was conceived as calculated to do the order the most injury. He desired to know, if any other object of a worse character was behind, why it had not been published? Without admitting or denying this that was published to be true, he eloquently, and with most thrilling effect, demanded to have pointed out the objections to the expositions that had been published even with a view to the destruction of the order.

He was most interesting in pointing out the necessity of having the Government once more in the hands of the American people,—in having it rescued from the politicians, agitators North and South; and even from those who in their political addresses were calculating the value of the Union, and who with ease and familiarity, were beginning to exclaim—"EQUALITY IN THE UNION, OR LIBERTY OUT OF IT."

He not only showed that for the safety of the Union, the Government should once more go out of the hands of agitators, but that the true interests of the country required such a change of things, that in State and National elections, neither the Whigs nor the Democrats, for the purpose of defeating each other, should be under the necessity of bowing and crouching to the haughty demands of foreigners to get their votes. Neither, as past experience showed, being able to prevail over the other without the aid of the foreign vote; that the foreigners were availing themselves of their position, and were crowding into the offices of the country; that to remedy this evil it had become necessary for the patriotic and good of both parties to come together in the great national conservative American party; it was a conservative party; it would prevail. Northern abolition agitators might charge it with pro-slavery; Southern agitators might charge it with abolitionism,—still it would prevail.

He pointed out to what extravagance the Government had run under the present state of things. That the appropriations of the last Congress, for which even Mr. Kerr had voted, were over seventy millions, and the time had come when each representative should become more responsible, each directly to his constituents.

Mr. Reade denied that the American party was intolerent in religion. On this he was most satisfactory. That the Order only resolved not to vote for Roman Catholics, who were under paramount allegiance to the Pope, a foreign potentate; whose principles were in all things at war with equality and freedom; who refused to, and withheld from the people, the Bible, the book of books. In this part of his speech he was feeling and most interesting. He showed that Native Americans only determined not to place in office by their votes Roman Catholics. In short, that "Foreigners and Romam Catholics may all ride in the chariot of American Freedom; but Americans must drive."

In reply to Mr. Kerr's labors to show his *extraordinary* whiggery, he alluded most pleasantly to the speech recently made by Mr. K. at Caswell, where his hearers were mostly Democrats, in which he said that sooner than affiliate with the Native Americans, he would join the Democrats; *not simply remain a Whig.*

Mr. Reade's refutation of his opponent's charge of abolitionism was fully and triumphantly made. He also dealt out a few friendly hints to some Judge in the State, who it would seem, was exerting the influence of his position on the Bench through the Grand Juries, to have people indicted, and by prosecutions, frighten them from the American party. Same Judge who had become greatly horrified at "vain and rash swearing"—Was glad to find that his morals were improving; that the Know Nothings were doing for him what his mother's switches had failed to do, to wit:—to give him a reverence for religion in his advanced age. In fact, it has come to a high pass, when Judges electioneer on the bench, holding indictments and the whipping post in one hand, his tickets in the other, giving the voters choice to take the tickets or the indictment and the *licking.*

Mr. Kerr replied in a short speech, urging the union between the Native Americans and the abolitionists, but said nothing about what he said at Caswell, or his vote for the seventy odd millions.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 14.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Our readers will remember the violent hail storm that took place in this city yesterday afternoon, and the oppressive heat of the afternoon. At the same hour the events to which we allude took place in the town of Jefferson, near Jefferson Mills, sixteen miles distant.

A cloud of peculiar shape was first observed approaching from the northwest, and terminating in a funnel-shaped point, the apex towards and nearly reaching the earth. As it came nearer it was discovered to be a whirlwind, rapidly revolving, and whirling up various objects, in which were plainly seen large sticks of wood, boards, small trees, and chairs. It was coming towards our informants, but did not reach them, but turned to their right, described a semi-circle, and fell upon a large frame house.

In an instant, and with a crash the roof was torn off, and immediately the whole house was lifted from its foundation, literally torn to pieces, and the pieces carried up in the horrid vortex. The furniture in the house, all of it, shared the same fate, the weight of the articles appearing no obstacle to their ascent whatever.

In the house were nine persons. They were all drawn up into the air, and fell at different distances and with great violence to the ground. The wife of one of the eye-witnesses, Mrs. Page, and two of her children, were instantly killed. All the other persons in the house were greatly injured.

Mr. Page only saved himself from being drawn up into the air by holding on to a large rock. The house stood upon four granite boulders. These were all moved several feet from their places.

The whirlwind went on and passed diagonally across a post and rail fence. Of this it tore up twenty rods so effectually that there is not the slightest vestige of a fence remaining. From this it passed to the barn, tore away one side of it, and threw it against a horse, causing his death. The side of the barn then fell down on three calves and injured them so badly that they died during the night.

Many of the fragments of the buildings, &c. fell to the ground from a great height. In coming down they fell nearly perpendicularly, and entered the ground like stakes. Hundreds of these were counted by our informant.

The force of the storm was tremendous. Not only were the boards torn off from the beams to which they were nailed, but the beams themselves were wrenched asunder.

The whirlwind was accompanied by a storm of hail, many of the hailstones being the size of walnuts. Some of them were nine inches in circumference.

Singular Suicide.—We learn from the Danville correspondent of the Dispatch, that a singular suicide was committed at Leaksville, N. C., about two weeks since. A white man had been living for many years in the manufacturing mill of Gov. Morehead, and had always sustained an excellent character. Lately, however, he had been suspected by his employer of selling flour which belonged to the mill. To have the matter investigated, the Governor took a gentleman with him, and went to the mill. The miller had learned their object, and as they approached he went up into one of the upper stories of the building, and threw himself from the window, and was dashed to pieces upon the rocks below. The name of the miserable wretch has not been ascertained.

Drowned.—The eldest son of Mr. R. J. West, Albert, aged 13 years 9 months, was drowned at Klutts' mill pond on Saturday morning last. He had gone there to fish; and being alone, it is not known at what hour, or in what manner, he got into the water; but the situation of his fishing tackle, and other circumstances, favor the conjecture that he fell in while attempting to loosen his hook from a snag. His tackle on the bank and in the water, and his cap floating on the stream below, led to the discovery of the accident and the recovery of his body, which was found near the bank. The afflicting tale was borne to his parents, and none but a parent can know the anguish experienced by those of the unfortunate boy, when they came to view his body, cold and dripping, as it lay stretched upon the shore.

Sal. Watchman.

A DISCOURSE FROM HENRY A. WISE, ON THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Last night at 9 o'clock there was a tremendous gathering before Brown's Hotel, with music from the Marine Band. Wise was introduced to the crowd, but the applause, hoots and hisses were so continuous as to prevent him being generally heard. He commenced his speech by saying—

FELLOW CITIZENS: I never regretted more in my life that I have not more strength. 'Tis not generous to trample on a prostrate foe, but if one is ever allowed to put his foot on the neck of a prostrate foe, I might be pardoned doing so. If there was ever an opponent domineering and tyranical, it is that illiberal party which now assumes to rule America. He has boasted that he was "Invisible and Invincible." I have met the Black Knight, with his visor down, and his shield and spear are broken.

He crossed the North stamping his foot so that nations might feel the shaking earth; but he travelled in the night, dark lantern in hand, and just before day did his boasting. Men became appalled, their blood curdled in their veins, their muscles clung to their bones, and fears came over the minds of the people. I had proclaimed that he was easily conquerable; that I knew that the rock of defence was the indomitable Democracy.

Mr. Wise then gave an account of the travels he had performed and the toils he had endured during his canvass, and then went on as follows:

Notwithstanding Sam had achieved victories in the North I knew he could not meet the masses of the people in primary assemblages in Virginia. I knew he could not stand before the pibroch and trump of liberty. He might live in a land of secret ballot, but could not survive the viva voce of the people. [Immense cheering, hissing and groans.]

By that voice Sam was conquered in the Old Dominion. I was told by friends, and tell you —[great confusion]—I suppose that's a demonstration of Americans ruling America— the ear of the people not allowed to listen to the language of liberty. Not only are these Sams hurraing for the destruction of religious liberty, but would trample on the freedom of the pen and of the press. To the Know Nothings I would say, you have found your master in a purified majority, which consists of conscientious and conservative men of both parties. [Voice—Give us some holy water.]

I would I were the Lord's anointed, to give you some—you need it. You who are crying for it are a hypocrite. [Voice—That's a lie!] You don't mean it; you have joined the abolitionists in their war on the institutions of Virginia. [Interruptions.] I thank you, (he continued ironically,) from the bottom of my heart, for your decent and orderly conduct and behaviour. You have demonstrated your worthiness to be masters of this country. What laws will guard us, if such as you rule? Discussion will not be tolerated, and speech will be silenced.

My lungs are too weak to contend with a rabble like you. A mob of Know Nothings has seized the capital of our country. I leave it with conservative Whigs, indomitable Whigs and indomitable Democrats to say whether this disgrace shall abide here.

Mr. Wise refused to say anything more. Every sentence given above was interrupted by hootings, hisses, exclamations and hurrahs. After he closed, a rostrum was erected in the street, and eminent statesmen from the ranks of Sam made sundry endeavors to be heard; but the confusion was too great. The noise and crowd continued for upwards of an hour after Wise retired.

If half the personal imputations which the party press of Virginia has contained during the last two months were true, there is not a public candidate in the Commonwealth who ought not to be put in coventry, if not in the penitentiary. Fortunately, however, for the Old Dominion, and the fair fame of her public men, it is an understood thing that the abuse which is heaped upon the candidates is intended only to influence the simple masses, and not to be seriously remembered after the election, but to pass into the great oblivious pool of Buncombe calumnies, until the next election, when the same imputations will be reanimated and adapted to other cases and to fresh individuals. The personal characters of the men do not in reality suffer, and are not expected to suffer. But what becomes of the character of the Press, "the palladium of liberty," as it is called?—*National Inteligencer.*

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., by Jesse Walker, Esq., at the residence of G. W. Hislop, Mr. WINCHESTER LEDBETTER, to Miss ELIZABETH CRAVEN, all of Randolph.

DIED,

In New Hanover county, on Middle Sound, 19th inst. after a long and painful illness of 2 years and 10 months, of disease at the heart, Mrs. SARAH E. BLOODWORTH, wife of Thos J. Bloodworth, in the 29th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line, May 29.—Str Sun, and two Tows, with freight for J G Cook, Mrs S J Hinsdale, S J Piggott, E Haugh, Webb & Bro, J M Beasley, E C Hall, J W & W W, J S Banks, J W Dick, A T Zevely, J M Fields, H Martine, Dr Kurn, A A McKethan, T Blair, A J O'Hanlon, Cane Creek Co, Starr & Williams, J Kyle, W N McNair & Co, W J McDiarmid, D & W McLaurin, Lutterloh & Co.

Banks' Line. May 29.—Str Grist, with one Flat, and goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. May 30.—Strs Fanny and Rowan, with Passengers, and Goods for W N Tillinghast, J H & J Martine, S T Hawley & Son, Foulkes & McRae, W J Crowder, M Terry, Mrs S A Hart, J W Lett, Mason & Armfield, E J Hale & Son, R Gray, J H Pritchett, N M Hill, M W McNair & Son, D & W McLaurin, G W Lawrence, B Rose.

Lutterloh's Line. May 30.—New Str. Magnolia, with Iron for G McNeill and sundry other merchants.

Cape Fear Line. May 31.—Str. Gov Graham with Boat J G Cook in tow, with goods for J A Bitting, H W Clark, J H Thompson, M L Holmes, H L Myrover, J M & D Worth, R D Golding, J W Thomas, Moss & Parker, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, H W Black, H P Marten & Co, J McIver, Dr J J Summerville, S Perry, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Morrisey, Coble, Creason & Co, S J Hinsdale, J A Womack, C N McAdoo, H M Lash & Co, H & E J Lilly, Martin & Richwine, S Johnson, Lash & Moore, J Crowly, P H Houston, J Peters, Cane Creek Co, Stafford, Clark & Dixon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 26.—Schr. Ben Bolt fm N York. 27.—Schrs. Helene, M Staples, and B Flanner fm N York. 28.—Schrs. Onward fm New London, D Faust fm Philad.

THE ABOLITIONISTS STILL REJOICING.

We noticed, yesterday, the exultations of Greely the prince of Abolitionists, over the election of Henry A. Wise and the overthrow of the Know Nothings. We have now to inform our readers that the New York Times and the Albany Evening Journal—the former edited by Raymond, and the latter by Weed—are equally hilarious over the "result in Virginia." And why? Because, as we have said over and over again, they regard the success of the anti-American party in this State as a substantial victory of the North over the South—as, in short, a triumph of fanaticism and Abolitionism over all the conservative elements of the country, in both sections. That this is the sole reason of Abolition rejoicing over the "result in Virginia" no man can doubt for a moment. And we greatly fear that the people of Virginia, and the entire South, will yet have occasion to regret and bewail the "result" of the late contest in the Old Dominion.

The New York Times first alludes to the reasons which probably influenced the people in Virginia to give the cold shoulder to the Know Nothing party—among which it mentions the action of the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts—the re-election of Senator Seward by a Legislature in which the Know Nothings claimed a majority—and the action of the same party upon the subject of slavery in Ohio and New Hampshire. That these causes did operate to the disadvantage of the American party in this State and excite distrust of the soundness and reliability of their Northern brethren upon the question of Southern rights, we think more than probable. But that they should properly or justly have influenced the result, upon a fair consideration of the whole subject, we are not prepared to admit. For the Massachusetts Know Nothings, having never given in their adhesion to the "Third Degree," are of course outside of the pale of the order as a national party; and, owing to the base treachery of individual members in New York, the re-election of Seward could not by any possibility have been prevented—especially when we consider that the Whigs and Democrats were combined and leagued together to promote it. So, we conclude that the Know Nothing party proper at the North had nothing to do with the hostile demonstrations which have been made against the South, in its name. These demonstrations were made by men whom the order does not recognise as members of it, and for whose conduct the order itself, in common fairness, ought not to be held responsible. But it was held accountable, and hence the injury it sustained in the popular estimation here in Virginia. The speculations of the New York Times, therefore, as to the cause which contributed to the defeat of the party in this State are plausible and just; and we have no doubt that the New York Times was never more rejoiced at any result before. The friend and organ of Seward, it could not be otherwise—for he and all his incendiary hosts are the bitterest enemies the Know Nothing party has ever encountered.

We subjoin the following extract from the Times of Monday, which is full of the spirit of rejoicing over the "result in Virginia," and at the prospect it thinks open before its vision of the order becoming thoroughly Abolitionized at the North—which prospect, we hope and believe, will turn out to be an empty illusion:

"The result in Virginia will thus contribute very greatly to the tendency we have already noticed in the Order, *to divide on the question of Slavery.* A very large, and thus far controlling section of the party leaders in this State, have been determined to use the organization for the promotion of their personal ends; *and the only way in which they could accomplish this was by forcing it to stand upon a pro-Slavery platform.* They have been steadily opposed in this endeavor by those among them who had a more just estimate of public sentiment upon that subject—and in one or two instances, as in the re-election of Senator Seward and in the recent Convention at Syracuse, they have been defeated. *The Virginia overthrow must prostrate the pro-Slavery leaders of the Know Nothing party in this State and throughout the North.* Whether it will with them destroy the party itself, remains to be seen; but it throws it entirely upon the North for its support and its strength—and it can have neither, except as it may ally itself with that sentiment which, as everything proves, is by far the strongest political sentiment of every Northern State—hostility to the aggressions of Slavery, and a resolute determination that its usurpations and encroachments upon the rights of freedom shall have an end. If the Order has among its members any who are wise enough to perceive this fact, and strong enough to force the party into its recognition and adoption as a basis of action, it may yet prolong its existence. If not, it has achieved its last victory and will fall even more rapidly than it arose."

In the foregoing extract may be seen the real and only reason why the Abolitionists at the North have been violently opposed to the Know Nothings—why they prayed and toiled for their defeat in Virginia, and why, now that their defeat here is a fixed fact, they so rejoice and exult over it. The reason is—that this defeat in Virginia will "contribute very greatly" to effect what the Abolitionists have all along forseen and wished; namely—a "division" of the order "on *the question of slavery.*" And the declaration of the Times implies what we have always contended for, that there has not heretofore been any division in the order "on the question of slavery"—that it has been, strictly and honestly, to all intents and purposes, a National party, and the only national party now in existence—and that consequently it was a party which the South ought especially to cherish and sustain. "*Divide on the question of slavery.*" That is the secret of Abolition hostility to the Know Nothings. If the Know Nothings had succeeded in Virginia, these shrewd and sagacious enemies of the South could see at a glance that all hope of producing division among them "on the question of slavery" was at end. As it is, they openly rejoice at the prospect of such result. And if their wicked wish is realized, the Know Nothing party of the North is at once reduced to the same lamentable level with the Whig and Democratic parties—it becomes, of necessity, de-nationalized and Abolitionized; and then follows, beyond the possibility of averting it, a fierce and angry sectional conflict which will end only in a dissolution of the Union—an event which extremists of both sections are now anxiously looking for and working for. Is it strange, therefore, that even Northern Abolitionists and Southern-madmen, like Wise and his flunkeys, should exult together over the same result—even the result in Virginia?

But the Times, also, exults in the thought that the "overthrow" of the Virginia Know Nothings "*must* prostrate the pro-slavery leaders of the Know Nothing party in New York and throughout the North." If this is to be the effect of a Know Nothing defeat here, is it anything for Virginians and Southern men to rejoice over? Strike down what few friends the South has at the North, and what becomes of the South or the Union? And yet this is what the Abolition faction anticipates as the result of Mr. Wise's success in Virginia!

But upon the National Convention which meets in Philadelphia on the 5th of June depend the destinies of the American party. Give us a thoroughly National, State rights platform, and Abolitionists and Extremists may howl or rejoice at their pleasure. An honest, just platform, and all is well.—*Richmond Whig.*

We have intelligence of fresh outrages in Kansas. A young lawyer named Phillips has been seized at Leavenworth by a party of Missourians, carried to Weston, Mo., his head shaved, his face blackened, then ridden on a rail through the town, accompanied by hideous music, and put up at auction and sold by a negro. The mob was still unable to make him promise to leave the territory, and when he was released his brother took him back to Leavenworth. The Washington Union publishes a series of resolutions, adopted by the members of the Kansas Legislature, who received certificates from Governor Reeder. They declare that they will disregard the supplementary elections, and admit the candidates, whom the Governor refused certificates.

The census of 1850 shows that the oldest person living in the United States was 140. This person was an Indian woman, residing in North Carolina. In the same State was an Indian aged 125, a negro woman 111, two black females 110 each, one mulatto male 120, and several white males and females aged from 106 to 114. In the parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, was a female black, aged 120. In several of the States there were found persons, white and black, aged from 110 to 115. There were in the United States in 1850, 2,555 persons, over 100 years. This shows that about one person in 9,000 will be likely to live to that age. There are now about 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. They must necessarily be about 80 years old now, in order to have lived at that time. The French census of 1851 shows only 102 persons over 100 years old; though their total population was near 36,000,000. Old age is, therefore, attained among us much more frequently than in France.

From the London Times, May 12.

LIFE IN A RIFLE PIT.

Camp before Sebastopol, April 17.

"I have no news for you, but I write a few lines to tell you that I am in good health and spirits. It is no use telling you anything about the siege, for you see that in all the papers.

"Within the last week I have been twice in the trenches, both times in the advanced trench, and the rifle pits in front of it, and, for the first time I tried the new Enfield rifle, (a smaller bore than the Minie.) They carry beautifully, while clean, for about twenty rounds, but then they begin to lead, and do not carry so well. When I first saw our men firing (last Saturday, the 21st) from the rifle-pits, they had no idea of range or distance. Two of them were firing at the same place, one with his sight up for 700, and the other for 900 yards. I told them it was too much, and with the sight up for 400 I put two shots in succession through the loop-hole that the Russians were firing at them from.

"As I sat, about a quarter of an hour afterwards, half asleep in the pit, they called to me and said that three men were coming down from the batteries towards the town. I told them to elevate for 900 yards. They made them dodge from house to house. But when they got into the street, they thought they were out of danger, and coolly walked arm-in-arm down the middle of the street. I could not quietly stand that; I took the best rifle, put up the sight for 900, and, calculating the distance to be about 1000 yards, I fired high. The man on the right dropped like a stone, and the other two rushed into a house. He lay there for some time. They afterwards managed to get him into a house. This shows what the rifle will do when properly laid on.

"Afterwards I saw two carts laden with powder boxes going from the town to the batteries, at what I guessed to be 1,100 yards. I took a rifle and soon caused the drivers to run for the batteries, and leave the carts to come as they could. Our men said I knocked over five or six, but I only feel certain about one. I was sent out to the rifle pits again on Tuesday (the 24th,) but the Russians were very shy that day, and gave very few chances. I had a regular duel with a Russian in the nearest rifle pit to us (250 yards.) In about half an hour he gave up firing, and, as I had put about four shots out of seven through his loophole, I thought I must have hit him. I left a namesake of mine in my company to watch him. Very soon the Russian (who, by-the-by, was a splendid shot) fired again, and put the ball right through private ——'s cap, because he did not bob his head when he saw the smoke.

"They began to fire 68-pounders at us in the rifle pits from the great gun in the Redan, 700 yards from the pit I was in, and with two men loading rifles for me, I bullied them so much that they were half an hour loading the gun, for I had a very sharp corporal watching the gunners with my telescope, and directly they appeared I fired into the embrasure. As soon as I saw the gun was loaded I made the men lie down close under the parapet until they fired. The shot came close over our heads, but did no harm. The same thing went on again, but they only fired four shots at us altogether, and did no harm. We lost no men that day, but on Saturday I had three men killed and one wounded of my party by round shot. Two were only a few yards from me, and were cut right in two by a 24-pound shot. I have told you a few incidents of my experience in the trenches, and now I take no notice of shot or shell, except to take the necessary precautions to get out of the way."

The London Chronicle says, with the exception of the arrival in the Crimea of 4,000 Sardinian troops, forming the advanced guard of the Sardinian Contingent, under the command of General De la Marmora, no intelligence of great interest has been received from the seat of war. The batteries on both sides were nearly silent. The ammunition of the French and the greater part of that possessed by the British had been exhausted, and the second bombardment of Sebastopol had virtually terminated. Fresh batteries were, however, being constructed in advance of the former lines, and immense supplies of shot, shell, and gunpowder were being conveyed to the front, in anticipation of a renewal of the allied fire. Our engineers have learned by experience that the great distance which separates the principal British works from the Russian defences renders any decisive result being anticipated from the fire of our batteries, armed as they have been, utterly hopeless. Ship guns of a heavier metal have therefore been landed from the fleet, and will replace the inferior armament hitherto mounted on the British batteries. In another fortnight we may expect the recommencement of the cannonade, but past disappointment and the facilities possessed by the enemy forbid even the most sanguine mind to entertain very great hopes of the third bombardment of Sebastopol being more successful than the two that preceded it. Sebastopol, we have repeatedly maintained, is not fated to fall by cannon or mortars. Those engines of destruction have failed ingloriously. The Minie and the bayonet will be more successful.

Texan Politeness.—In the town of Liberty, Texas, a fine of $25 is imposed on any individual using profane language in the hearing of females.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Sebastopol not yet taken.—Heavy Reinforcements for the Allies.—Resignation of General Canrobert.—Bloody Combat between the Russian and French Forces.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The Pacific arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to May 19.

The siege of Sebastopol was almost unchanged. An expedition of 15,000 allies had embarked at Kamiesh and put to sea in the direction of Azoff, but returned without landing. No details of the movement were known.

Large reinforcements for the Allies were expected at Sebastopol within ten days.

The negotiations between Austria and the Western Powers were unchanged.

Russia notifies the German State Governments that the Czar will only hold to the first two Guarantees on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England have presented an ultimatum to Sweden, which that Power seems inclined to reject.

Pianori, the attempted assassin of Napoleon, had been executed.

Marshal Canrobert has resigned, nominally on account of ill-health. He is succeeded by Gen. Pellisier.

A combat occurred on the night of the 14th between the Russians and the French, which proved a most desperate affair. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, and the French partially prevented them. Two hundred French troops were put hors du combat.

A despatch of the 1st of May says the advance of the allies are approaching Sebastopol, surely though slowly.

Lord Raglan's despatch of the same day says: The Russians have constructed a new battery to the left of the Mamelon, and there is every appearance of the establishment of a very large camp on the plateau above Belbek, on the north side.

The Russians made a sortie, on the night of the 11th, on the advanced works of the allies' left. The attack was immediately repulsed, with considerable loss

A short truce was granted on the evening of the 10th, to allow the Russians to bury their dead in the front of the allies' advances.

A new manifesto of the Czar orders another levy of twelve men in every thousand in the seventeen western provinces, to be completed by the end of July.

It is said that Sweden has ordered an immediate enrolment of her militia.

The French Baltic squadron had arrived in that sea, and the allied fleets were pushing forward toward the Gulf of Finland.

The Moniteur publishes Canrobet's resignation as follows:—

"My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in chief command, duty towards my sovereign and country impels me to ask the transfer of the command to Gen. Pelisier, who is a skilful and experienced leader.

"The army which I leave him is intact, inured to toil, full of ardor and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place as General of Division."

The minister of War replies, and gives Canrobert the command of the corps of General Pelisier.

A despatch from Canrobert dated May 19, says:

We continue our works before the place. Various attempts to smoke out the enemy by "stink-pots," have perfectly succeeded. The troops are in excellent spirits, full of ardor and confidence.

VIENNA, Friday Evening, May 18.

A New Austrian Proposition.—Affairs have undergone a change. New Austrian propositions were forwarded yesterday to London and Paris. It is said that Austria will give material support to the Western powers, should they accept and Russia reject her propositions.

Rumors of dissensions in the British cabinet gain ground. Lord Russell is said to be impracticable.

Between three and four thousand recruits have been obtained for the foreign legion by British agents on the Continent, independent of some three thousand Swiss.

The queen condescended publicly to bestow medals on the private soldiers who returned wounded from the Crimea.

The bestowing of medals by Queen Victoria to the returned soldiers presented a fine military spectacle. The Queen handed over some five hundred medals, for the space of an hour, commencing with the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Cardigan, Earl Lucan, De Lacey Evans, &c., and ending with the private soldiers. Great enthusiasm was manifested. In the evening Her Majesty gave a banquet at the Riding School, Buckingham Palace, to a party of 450 persons, comprising all the non-commissioned officers and the men decorated with the medals. The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Riding School during the repast.

A bill to abolish church rates had been carried in the House of Commons, against the government by 28 majority.

Mr. Roebuck had submitted a report from his committee of inquiry.

Notice had been given of an inquiry whether Russia and the United States enjoy an exclusive privilege to trade with Japan.

Lord Ellenborough offered a motion expressing a want of confidence in the ministry. It was taken up in the House of Lords on the 14th, when his Lordship opened the debate in a bitter speech against Ministers. Lord Panmure replied, and Lord Derby and others continued the debate, when the vote was taken and stood 71 for and 181 against the resolution.

The King of Sardinia, it is rumored, is negotiating the marriage of Queen Victoria's oldest daughter.

France.—The "Universal Exposition" opened on the 15th. The Emperor was present, and all the great officers of State, eight thousand spectators being in attendance. The Emperor made an appropriate speech.

Pianosa was executed at 5 o'clock in the morning. He refused to make any developments, exclaiming, *Vive la Republique!* just as the knife fell.

The Paris papers assume a tone of out spoken hostility to Austria.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, May 18.

Markets.—Milligan, Evans & Co.'s Circular quotes: Cotton.—The market is buoyant. Sales of the week made at prices considerably advanced —say ⅛ a 3-16. The market closed with an active demand. The week's sales reached 112,000 bales, including 49,000 bales to speculators and 5,000 bales for export. Orleans fair 6½; middling 5⅞; Uplands fair 6¼; middling 5¾.

Provisions have slightly advanced and markets firmer.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet, and prices are wholly unchanged.

Money Market.—The Money market is easy. Consols quoted at 89¾.

Six sisters were recently married on the same evening at their house in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MAY 29th 1855.

MY DEAR SIRS:—The position I now occupy in regard to the new political organization commonly called Know Nothings has subjected me to much unjust censure from the adherents of that party. I am not so insensible to public opinion as to permit the attacks which have been made upon my motives to pass without notice.

You in this, as in every other instance in which I have attracted public notice, have treated me courteously; and though doubtless many malign suggestions may have been made to you in regard to me, you have abstained from impeaching my motives or attacking my course. I have no paper however in the State to aid or defend me, and no cabalistic Councils—*in sworn* combination—to promote my interest and secure my election.

Your very useful paper circulates extensively in my District, and I am induced to believe that you will with pleasure afford me the use of its columns, to set forth some of the reasons by which I am governed in pursuing the course I have been compelled by a sense of duty to adopt.

I am *now, as ever,* a Whig, deeply convinced of the conservative tendency and influence of Whig principles. The more I study them, the more thoroughly am I satisfied, that the principles of government which Henry Clay always maintained, throughout his long and glorious career, are the true principles of our Constitution, and must sooner or later prevail over all opposition.

The greater portion of my life has been spent in defending these principles,—however feebly, yet most earnestly. In times of prosperity to our cause I have *rejoiced*—in times of adversity I have *mourned*—but never have I *dreamed* of deserting the "old paths" of political safety, and joining any combination or party, new or old, that would not support and carry out the political faith of our great republican *Whig* fathers.

No, Sir: I am so wedded to the doctrines of Washington and Clay, so determined to defend them to the last extremity, that come what may to me personally, I will adhere to my position and defend my colors, though all my former comrades shall flee or fall, and leave me solitary and alone amid the jeers and taunts of my opponents."

I am aware that the Whig party is now disbanded, but Whig principles and Whig measures are not on that account less dear to me. On the contrary, I cherish them still, and urge their adoption and support upon others, with the greater zeal and earnestness because of the dangers which threaten our country.

We are threatened in every section with ruin, by the influence of factions and the triumph of political combinations which are founded upon dogmas repudiated by or unknown to our fathers.

Abolitionism and nullification, the offspring of the different extremes of the Union, are now in harmonious combination at the *North;* and the conservative people of the South are invoked, under a delusive guise to join the unholy alliance. We are told, in language as deceptive as plausible, that it matters not what a man's political principles are—whether he supports Whig measures or Democratic measures—if he will only join the *new party* he shall be supported for office as the friend of "American principles." Now really, this looks a little too much like "putting on the turban and turning Turk *for the sake of the plunder.*" Can this government be administered except upon principle? and are not either Whig principles or Democratic principles right?

A *fusion* of different polities and different politicians in the democratic party, has long been an objection urged to that party by the Whigs. But now it seems we are called upon to join in an effort to out-Herod Herod, and win the bad renown of carrying the principle of combination farther than it has ever been carried before, in order to obtain office. Verily, I can acquiesce in no such movement. That there are good conservative men in the democratic party none can doubt. And it is equally true that in both parties there are mere time servers, who aim more at personal promotion than at the good of their country. Now if we look to the leaders of this new organization we shall not fail to perceive, that some of them are such as have often changed their party relations, and taken position where the chance of promotion was best. Is it not a little strange, my dear sirs, that I, who have never, in or out of Congress, deserted or renounced one single Whig principle—who have always adhered to the fortunes of my party—should be read out of the communion now, by certain *newly constituted* expounders of Whig orthodoxy, while such gentlemen as Mr. J. B. Shepard, Mr. Wm. K. Lane, and Mr. David Reid, are received into full fellowship and made leaders by men with whom they have no political principles in unison? Has Mr. Shepard ever renounced his democratic creed? Has Mr. Lane, or has Mr. Reid? Not at all, so far as I am informed. Then how can they be regarded as better worthy of Whig support than myself upon the score of principle?

The new organization have often published to the world as one of their *principles,* that they repudiate the doctrine of availability in the selection of candidates for office. How then does it happen, that in Democratic Districts they have thus far in our State selected democrats, although Whigs belong to their party? If availability is no part of their creed, then why not nominate Know Nothing Whigs in the Edgecombe and Wake Districts?

Pure as they profess to be; scornful of the corruption of the old parties; it does nevertheless seem, that though on *purity* they are bent they "have a frugal mind," and resort as much to *availability* to *obtain office,* as any other party.

But secret political oath-bound associations are always dangerous to liberty, and can never be justified in a free country. The Jacobin clubs (secret political societies) ruined France at the period of the first French revolution. Lafayette distinctly charged them with it, and all the world now admits the justness of the charge. Yet they called themselves the *only true Frenchmen,* and put all to death who did not agree with them—when they had them in their power. Republican liberty, under the auspices of Lafayette, dawned upon France, and for a brief season illumined the political horizon with the brightest hopes. In an evil hour secret societies, (like those now existing among us,) were established, and by their dreadful influence liberty was destroyed, and upon its ruins the *reign of Terror arose;* which, while it lasted, filled *the world* with consternation, and France itself with blood and tears and tortures. In imitation of that bad example, the Democratic clubs were formed in our own country, during the administration of Washington, and but for the sublime moral courage and resistless influence of the father of his country they would have forced us into a war with England, and into all the frantic schemes of conquest and aggrandisement of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Washington has warned his countrymen against such societies in his Farewell Address.

Some of the objects aimed at by this new party I approve. I am now, and have been for years, opposed to the influx of foreign paupers and foreign criminals into our country. I have already made that manifest by my course in Congress. But I will not consent to any system or policy which would exclude *all foreigners* from our shores. The good shall never by me be indiscriminately proscribed *with the bad.* When an oppressed exile from a land of despotism is driven upon our shores, if he be a man of virtue I will receive him with generous hospitality, and welcome him now, as our forefathers were wont to welcome such, to the "land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed."

All foreigners should remain here long enough to learn the nature and practical operation of our institutions before they are allowed the right of suffrage. Congress, however, has no power to correct the evil of alien suffrage. This power remains with the States, and therefore the connexion of the topic with the election of members of Congress is wrong. It is intended only *for effect,* and is used to promote the success of a faction; whilst it cannot possibly do good to the country.

But there is still another objection to this new party which if possible is stronger than any I have stated.

They seek to inflame the worst passions of human nature, by connecting religion with politics. That every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, is a fundamental maxim of republican liberty. Nor has it been questioned in our State, until *very lately,* by any *intelligent man,* since the days when we were just emerging from the thraldom of English and Yankee bigotry. I am a Protestant, and consider it a blessing that I am. I am no defender of the Catholic Church, nor of Catholic persecutions. But I do believe that Catholics, like all other sects of Christians, have good and bad among them; and whilst I would oppose the bad *I will respect the good.*

It is unjust to charge that all Catholics are under a foreign allegiance. *We know* that such is not the truth. Our own State has ever regarded William Gaston as an honor to her history. Mr. Badger recently pronounced in the Senate a beautiful and just encomium upon Chief Justice Taney. All applauded it who heard it. Yet Mr. Gaston was a Catholic, and so is Mr. Taney. The Pope can't govern the people within his own *immediate State,* in temporal matters—how much less then, is he able to govern them in foreign lands? At this very time he is protected *at home* by a French army. That Catholics will ever be able to supplant the Protestant religion in this country, is simply *absurd.* No intelligent man need to fear such a result. We have the Bible here—all men read it for themselves. And the experience of the past proves that Catholics are more frequently converted to Protestantism in this country than Protestants are to Catholicism. Since the establishment of our present form of government, it is a well attested fact, that between six and eight millions of Catholics have immigrated to our shores. There are now here however, only about one million! What has become of the other five-sixths? Converted to Protestantism. Fifty years ago, and there were no other religionists in Louisiana except Roman Catholics. Now they rank as third in point of numbers in that State. Methodist and Baptist are each more numerous there than they. What do these facts prove? They prove clearly, that Catholics are more likely to be converted by Protestants than Protestants are by them. If Protestant divines and Protestant christians will only do their duty, and will rely upon Spiritual weapons instead of carnal, our religion is in no danger. But if preachers forget their high calling, and turn politicians; and politicians take in charge the holy interests of the Church, then indeed may we well fear the most disastrous results both to religion and the State.

"History is philosophy teaching by example." Let us then profit by the experience of our "father land" upon this subject. The tyranny of the Stuarts was for a brief period overthrown, and the friends of liberty aimed at the establishment of a republic. They failed in their efforts, however, and *failed* because a religious *furor* misled itself with the politics of the times. Amid the strife of *sectarians,* and the attempt of politicians to secure the *purity of the Church,* the *spirit* of liberty expired, and on the throne of the Stuarts was seated for a time a despot more absolute than he whose head he had brought to the block—till at length the people, disgusted with the hypocricy of politicians, and the cant of religionists, recalled to his lost dominions the son of Charles the First, who reigned for long years, and swayed a despotic sceptre over a people but recently in love with liberty, but made abject and subservient by the revulsion produced by the inauspicious conjunction of religion and politics—a conjunction which ever has, and ever will result in corruption in the Church and despotism in the State.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your friend,
JOHN KERR.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Those of your readers who are interested in the Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road will doubtless be a little curious to learn the result of the Rail Road meeting at Alfordsville on the 10th inst. And for their gratification I would state, that there was quite a respectable crowd assembled on the occasion, manifesting considerable interest in the advancement of the work in view of which they had assembled themselves. After appropriate officers for the day were appointed, and resolutions had been adopted expressive of the sentiments of the people, Col. Davis was called upon, who arose and addressed the meeting in a brief but patriotic and argumentative manner. After which, the company assembled around a table in the grove most bountifully furnished by the citizens, which would have done honor to the palate of the most fastidious epicure. After which had been served, Col. N. A. McLean was called upon and addressed the meeting at some length in an eloquent and soul-stirring manner, showing the importance of a Rail Road, and establishing every point, by the most satisfactory and convincing arguments, carrying conviction to the minds of the faithless and removing many of the petty prejudices that might have before existed in the minds of some. After the close of which there would have been a large amount of stock taken if Messrs. Troy and Norment, Commissioners, had been there with the Books. The people then dispersed, many of them apparently somewhat indignant at the last named gentlemen, who although invited, failed to respond either in person or by letter. And I do not think the same amount of stock that would have been subscribed on that evening can again be obtained, unless the Colonel will call over and give them a conciliatory talk.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAUSES OF DENTAL DEFORMITIES.

'Tis not to prove that the jaws and teeth of the semi-barbarous races of men are more perfect and regular than those of the civilized,—for that is an acknowledged fact,—but to prove that this result is owing to a direct violation of the Creator's laws, who willed that the brain and nervous system of the growing child should not be overtaxed, and that the dental process of attempting to build up the organic instruments and cultivate the mental faculties at the same time, is a matter almost impossible to accomplish.

We cannot serve two masters. If the organic laws essential to develop the vegetative functions are to be energetic and to do their labor perfectly, the organs must not be deprived of their *vis nervosa,* so essential to give tone and activity to those important instruments of health and bodily vigor; and it is just because this nervous force is too early appropriated by the cerebal organs for the purpose of systematic mental culture, that the functions of digestion and assimilation are interfered with, and the various diseases of civilized life induced; such as rickets, weak digestion, feebleness of mind and body, accompanied with irritable nervous systems, and last, though not least, bad teeth, with contracted and ill-formed jaws.

The semi-barbarous portion of the human race have amply developed jaws, the teeth arranged in the most symmetrical manner, with good stamina, and hence white, beautiful and durable to an old age. That these results are owing to the active exercise such indulge in, as soon as the limbs can move, and the incipient man or woman begin to feel their own volition; thus they wanton in the delight of mere physical existence, exercising their bodies, breathing the sweet pure air, oxygendizing their blood—they grow strong, and all the organic functions of vegetative existence receive their highest development.

They are not set to learn lessons that only puzzle and annoy—they read something of the book of nature, and preserve their health by an instructive appreciation of their being. 'Tis true the savage may err in one particular; as an animal he may eat to repletion, but then it is in manhood. In infancy their diet is so simple and such constant exercise, that digestion goes on rapidly. It is for neglecting these lessons at the period of development, that civilized man pays the penalty. D.

The communication signed "Friend," from Sampson, is inadmissible, on account of its personal allusions to some person as little known to us as the writer himself is.

What has become of the Acts of the last Session of the General Assembly of this State. Will they never be printed? The Session commenced in the latter part of November,—continued for twelve weeks,—and here, in the commencement of summer, the Laws have not yet made their appearance from the hands of the printer! Private acts generally go into operation from the date of their ratification; public acts, from and after thirty days after the rise of the session of the Legislature in which such acts shall have passed, unless the commencement of the operation of such acts is otherwise expressly directed. Yet, although this is a matter of interest to the whole State, the people are as ignorant of the legislation of the last session (so far as the exertions of the public printer to enlighten them on the subject are concerned,) as though the General Assembly had never convened. If it is not possible to print the Laws in reasonable time in this State, send them abroad. At least let us know what our law-makers have done, before the laws grow musty.—*Wil. Herald.*

Cape Fear and Deep River.—We learn with great pleasure, that the prospect of the speedy and successful completion of this work is now rendered certain, beyond question. At a meeting of Directors, on the 21st and 22d inst., under a new organization, and in conformity with the requirements of the act passed by the last Legislature, the necessary steps were taken to prosecute the work vigorously. The services of Mr. E. A. Douglass, as Engineer of the Company, were engaged. From the high reputation of this gentleman, and from his *practical* experience and perfect familiarity with works of this character, not only in their erection and construction, but also in their subsequent successful operations, we have the fullest guarantee that everything will be managed in the very best manner. We congratulate the friends of this work now, on what we confidently calculate, that those who have anticipated, and patiently waited the advantages to be derived from a ready water communication with the productive and very valuable section of country on the upper waters of the Cape Fear, will soon have their expectations realized.

The Company have disposed of such portion of the bonds guaranteed by the State as will enable them to prosecute the work without any embarrassment as regards funds. They will be prepared to pay cash for their material and labor, and during such times as the present, the ability to do this will enable them to procure both on the very best terms. We learn that contracts have already been made, on advantageous terms, for the material for the lower portion of the work. The determination of the Company to commence at the beginning (the lowest point,) and finish, and make available the works as they progress upward, is of itself a guarantee that we shall soon see what we have so long looked for—the coal and products of the up country passing freely to our town, without "let or hindrance."

Wil. Herald.

Destructive Whirlwind in Michigan.—The town of Marathon, Lapeer county, Michigan, was visited with a destructive tornado on Tuesday, the 15th instant, the day before the terrific tornado which occurred at Chicago. In the destructive course of this whirlwind buildings were unroofed and trees uprooted. A widow Luther's house was entirely demolished, and some of her furniture carried off in the whirl. Her son, a young man of eighteen or twenty years, clung to a wild plum tree, which was wrenched off; he was thrown down, with his arm broken, and is seriously hurt.

The heaviest loss will be in the destruction of the valuable pine and other timber in its course. So great was the force of the whirlwind that nothing could withstand it. The air was literary filled with fence rails, limbs of trees, boards, rafters, shingles, &c., which were lifted to an immense height. The course of the whirlwind was in a nearly east direction, ranging from twenty rods to a half mile in width, and making a clean sweep as it went. A bed was taken out of Mrs. Luther's house and sailed upwards as naturally as though the feathers of which it was made had never been plucked from the bodies to which they had once belonged.

Near Crawford's is a small lake, about forty rods wide and fifty or sixty long, the water of which was raised higher than the tops of the trees, leaving the lake nearly dry. From thence it passed through a forest, mowing its way till it came to the town of Marathon.

The roofs of the buildings were raised entire to the height of twenty or thirty feet, when the whirl would break them up and scatter the fragments in all directions. In some cases the fragments have been found two miles from the place from which they started.

Tornados.—It is remarkable that four tornados of great violence have lately passed over different sections of our country. That in Cook county, Illinois, was the most destructive. Of three others, one occurred in Lapeer county, Michigan, the second at Cedartown, Georgia, and the third at Yorktown, Texas.

At Ship Cove, near Trinity, Newfoundland, a sad accident recently occurred. During the absence of Mrs. Day from her house in the evening it took fire, and six children, three boys and three girls, perished in the flames.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1855.

HON. JOHN KERR.—In publishing the communication from Mr. Kerr, which appears in another part of this paper, it is proper that we should respond to the allusion he makes to the course of the Observer towards himself. We have, indeed, refrained, not only from indulging in any reflections against him ourselves, but also from copying those of our Whig contemporaries throughout the State. This has been our course, not only because we remember how gallantly he bore the Whig banner throughout the State in 1852, as the selected candidate of our party for Governor, but because he still claims to be a Whig, and we have an undoubting faith in his integrity, which satisfies us, that if he had abandoned the Whig party he would not hesitate openly to proclaim the fact. The respect and regard which we have long felt for Mr. Kerr is not to be obliterated in a day, and upon the strength of imputations which he indignantly repels. There are two particulars, it is true, in which we differ from Mr. Kerr, viz: in his over-estimate, as we regard it, of Stephen A. Douglas, and his under-estimate of the American party. But we do not regard these as authorising us to set down Mr. Kerr as no longer a Whig.

In the present contest between himself and Mr. Reade we have taken no part, and it would be improper for us to do so, as we are not in the District, and as we regard both the gentlemen as true Whigs, and both distinguished ornaments, personally and politically, of the party.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Thursday last. John D. Starr, Esq., held the State's proxy. The old officers were re-elected, viz: John H. Hall, President; George McNeill, General Agent; D. A. Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, Jas. G. Cook and Rob't E. Johnson, Directors.

The amount of tolls for the year has been $11,-057 56, (being 10 per cent. on the amount of freights earned by the boats on the river, viz: $110,575 60.) The previous year the freights were $100,574 44. Increase of freights for 1855, $15,398 16. Whilst there has been so large an increase of freights, the tolls collected by the company are less by $897 12, in consequence of a reduction of the tolls from 12½ to 10 per cent. on amount of freights. The down freights have increased $10,163 97, whilst the up freights have decreased $1,419 51, a gratifying fact, as it shows a beginning in the much needed retrenchment of purchases, which, if persisted in, will restore the balance of trade to the right side of the scale.

The expenditures for work done on the river during the year were $3504 05.

The dividends have been $5 per share, or 10 per cent. on the capital stock.

Among the items of freight the following are the most prominent:

DOWN.

6,065 bales Cotton.
3,348 " Domestics.
20,225 bbls. Flour.
1,258 " Copper Ore, (returns incomplete.)
45,834 " Naval Stores, " "
3,353 bundles paper, " "

UP.

45,454 bushels Salt.
383 hhds. Sugar.
1,606 " Molasses.
10,374 bbls. of all kinds.
7,526 bags Coffee.
655½ tons Bar Iron.
1,973 casks Lime, (returns incomplete.)
21,808 bushels Grain, " "
5,162 bags Guano, " "

THE CROPS.—We are rejoiced to hear that there is a prospect of a more than usually abundant wheat crop in Chatham, Orange and Alamance, and that the late rains have been of great advantage to the oat crop.

In Guilford, we learn, the promise of the wheat crop is not good.

The North Carolinian calls our remark that the American party is endeavoring to defeat the Locofoco party, "*a candid admission.*" This is not correct. We have no right to make "admissions" for a party to which we do not belong. Call it an opinion, or statement, if you please, of the Observer; but not an admission.

But what a Rip Van Winkle sleep our neighbor appears to have been indulging in. Here have been the Know Nothings running candidates in a dozen or two States, sometimes sweeping down all other parties before them; and yet the Carolinian has just awaked to a consciousness that their object has been to put down the Locofoco party by electing their own candidates. It has, it is true, had a sort of dreamy suspicion of such a dire intent on the part of the Know Nothings, but that suspicion required to be confirmed by an "admission" of the Observer. Evidently our neighbor has not belonged to the "wide awake" party.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Joseph B. Bachelor, Esq., of Warren county, has been appointed, by the Governor and Council, Attorney General of this State, in place of M. W. Ransom, Esq., resigned.

Mr. Bachelor is a young man, a graduate of the University, with the first distinction, in the class of 1845, and has been County Attorney for the counties of Halifax and Warren. It is said to be a good appointment; though we think that for so high an office, more age and experience are desirable. That notion may be, however, only because the writer hereof has ceased to be classed with "Young America."

The Hillsborough Recorder has been enlarged, adding about 25 per cent. to its dimensions—a sign, we hope, of increased prosperity.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 1st inst. was $19,650,603 40.

SPECIE.—The steamer Baltic sailed from New York on Wednesday last with $1,686,888 in specie.

DIRECTORS OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Raleigh Standard says, that at the late meeting of the Council of State, "the following gentlemen were appointed Directors on behalf of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company:—John I. Shaver, of Rowan County; Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson; Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; Phil. B. Hawkins, of Franklin; William T. Dortch, of Wayne; John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover; Giles Mebane, of Alamance.

We learn, adds the Standard, that Mr. Fisher, of the old board of Directors, declined further service; and that Messrs. Stevenson, Strange, Berry, and Rand, of the old Board, did not own five shares of stock as required by act of the last session.

There are two or three things worthy of notice in this connection. First, we must give Gov. Bragg credit for a departure from the most unjust and impolitic precedent set him by Gov. Reid, of appointing none but Locofocos on this important Board. Messrs. Cameron and Mebane are Whigs. Gov. Reid could not find one Whig fit to fill one of the eight seats at the Board having in charge a work involving the expenditure of millions of dollars of the money of the *whole* people of North Carolina, Whigs as well as Locos; a work originated mainly by Whig legislators; contributed to mainly by whig capitalists, but properly disconnected from party, because designed as a *State* work, to be accomplished by *State* means. For the first time in the history of North Carolina, Gov. Reid, with a littleness previously unknown in the Executive history of North Carolina, made a party matter of Internal Improvements, and used his power of appointment to put into this important Board, eight gentlemen, all politicians of his own stripe, nearly all young men, and only one or two of the whole eight, we believe, possessing so much interest in the great work as to have invested his means, to any material extent at least, in it.

Secondly, Gov. Bragg deserves credit, not only for selecting two Whigs out of eight, (a wonderful stretch of liberality, all things considered,) but he has likewise put in men who showed their faith by their works, who subscribed their money, largely, to the Road, and may be supposed, therefore, to feel a corresponding interest in its completion and success. We are glad to see this, as it is in direct contrast with the Governor's conduct in the matter of the Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, to which we alluded recently. We are earnest friends of Internal Improvements, in any and all parts of the State, and it was the injurious effect of this wretched party system upon internal improvements that we deprecated.

Lastly, we would once more call attention to the fact, that four of Gov. Reid's Directors did not own five shares each of the Stock, (we doubt if they owned five shares among the whole four,) and were therefore ineligible under the act passed by the late Legislature. It is a notable fact, that a Locofoco Legislature, like the last, was so impressed with the impropriety of Gov. Reid's appointments, that it passed a law to exclude them, respectable gentlemen as they are, from further service.

Since the above was in type, a friend has shown us the Raleigh Standard of Saturday last, in which we find a reply to our article of a few weeks ago relative to the appointment of Directors in the C. F. & D. R. Company.

We find nothing in the reply to remove the objection we made to the appointment of men as Directors who were so little friendly to a work as not to have given of their own means to it, and to the exclusion of men who had spent their money and their time in its behalf. The Standard says, indeed, that the law of the late Legislature required the old Board to resign, thus indicating the will of the State that they should not be re-appointed, and that new men should take their places. This fact is indeed a justification for the failure of the Governor to appoint the old Director named by the Standard. But it is a fact of which we knew nothing, and of which the public generally could know nothing, since the laws of the last session have not been published. And why not appoint some other stockholder, if the old Directors were to go out, instead of a non-stockholder?

But, in thus appealing to one law, as indicative of the will of the Legislature, the Standard and the Governor appear to have overlooked another. The Legislature, in the act relative to the N. C. Rail Road, clearly indicated its will that only persons who were so favorable to the work as to have invested their money in it, should be appointed Directors. This was to correct an evil already existing in that Company. And is there any reason why a different rule should prevail in another Company? We cannot perceive any. It seems to us that it was the duty of the Governor, in making appointments for one company, to observe the will of the Legislature laid down in an identical case in another company.

The Standard winds up with what it evidently considers a knock-down argument, as follows:

"But how much stock is owned by these great champions of Internal Improvement in the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement? One would suppose, from their assault upon others for not having owned stock in the Company, that they had been even munificent contributors, especially as they live and have all their interests immediately upon the banks of the river; and yet strange to tell, *Edward J. Hale & Son own not one share in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company!!* and if the secrets of all hearts could be revealed, *Edward J. Hale & Son desire the third and final failure of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.*"

There is a boldness of mendacity about this which was characteristic of the Standard when we formerly read it.

In the first place, we have made no assault upon any one for not owning stock in the Company. We hold that every man has a right to invest his money as he pleases, without responsibility to us.

In the next place the Standard insinuates that we have such an interest in the river and the work as to have made it our individual duty to take stock, and yet we did not. The Standard doubtless knows, quite as well as we do, that the work is so far from being a Fayetteville scheme, that some of its projectors and chief friends have publicly declared their belief that it would destroy Fayetteville,—perfectly obliterate her from the face of the earth. Now, though we never entertained such an idea, its proclamation by the friends of the work held out but little inducement to us, or to any one in Fayetteville, to give money to it. It is a gratuitous slander, however, of the Standard, that we desire the failure of the work. We have less confidence, probably, in its success than some others; but we have never opposed it, as we should undoubtedly have done if our wish were such as the Standard impudently and positively and falsely asserts it to be.

In all works tending to the prosperity of Fayetteville we have contributed quite as much as our means would justify. If these were greater, our present impression is, that there is not a work of internal improvement within the bounds of the State to which we would refuse "material aid."

L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq. has accepted the nomination of the Locofoco party for Congress in the Wake District. He has consequently resigned the Presidency of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, and the Directors have chosen Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., temporarily, as his successor.

CROWING.—The Petersburg Intelligencer describes very happily the bragging propensities of the Virginia Whigs *before* an election. "When a number of the Richmond Whig during the canvass would come into our sanctum, (says the Intelligencer,) we could fancy we could hear a large yard of game cocks crowing."

It needed not the Whig's yard of cocks. The Intelligencer had "a few" of its own.

"PUT NOT YOUR FAITH IN" LOCOS.—A Virginia paper states that at the late election, in several counties, large numbers of Democrats joined the American Order for the purpose of deception, and on the day of election withdrew and voted for the Democratic candidates. This is in accordance with the statements of Mr. Wise himself, who openly boasted of this fact!

It is also said that there are 10,000 Irish laborers on the public works who voted for the first time at this election, and nearly all voted for Wise.

The Know Nothing State Convention of Maine, on Wednesday last adopted strong anti-slavery resolutions, and appointed Delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention.

THE SPOILS.—Major A. J. Donelson, (Gen. Jackson's pet,) is out in a letter against Gov. Johnson of Tennessee and President Pierce. The Washington Union thereupon states that the Major has for two years been "notoriously disaffected towards the administration," and hints that it is all owing to "the failure of President Pierce to bestow his patronage according to Major Donelson's personal wishes. Certainly; nobody doubts it. Who ever heard of a Locofoco politician by trade deserting the powers that be for any other cause?

KANSAS.—The census of the Territory of Kansas, taken previous to the late election, showed a total population of 8,500, of whom the large proportion of 2,877 were voters. There were 5,088 males, 3,273 females. 7,161 natives, 408 foreigners, 192 slaves.

COUNTERFEITS.—New York papers mention a great abundance of counterfeit paper and coin in that city, generally well executed. A $10 gold piece was actually received at the Mint at Philadelphia, but detected as a counterfeit at the N. Y. Sub-Treasury. The police has succeeded in arresting a gang of 14 counterfeiters and burglars in New York, and another of 3 in Brooklyn.

IMPORTS AND REVENUE.—The imports of foreign goods at New York for eleven months to June 1st, 1855, amounted to $142,511,914, against $177,286,671 for the same period last year—a decrease of $34,774,757.

The duties received have been $30,342,408 28, against $39,206,250 26—a falling off of $8,863,-842 03.

This all tends to a healthy state of trade.

A FLOURISHING ACADEMY.—We have received a Catalogue of the Students, &c., in the Male and Female Academies at Jonesville, Yadkin county. The female students number 50, the male students 68. Total 118. The Rev. W. L. Van Eaton is Principal, with one assistant in the Male and two in the Female Department.

ANOTHER.—The number of Students at the Salem Female Academy for the past year was 325, from the following States:—

From North Carolina 132, South Carolina 83, Alabama 32, Georgia 18, Mississippi 18, Virginia 15, Tennessee 12, Texas 4, Louisiana 4, Illinois 2, California 2, Arkansas 2.—325.

DOGS AND FLEAS.—These interesting animals form the subject of a long leading editorial in the Wilmington Journal of Thursday last. The editor writes learnedly and feelingly on the subject, —(as he does on most subjects with which he is familiar.)

A profound writer in the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald says: "Love the moon; for she shines in the night to give us light in the dark, whereas the sun only shines in the day time, when there is a plenty of light and his assistance is not wanted." Sir Boyle Roche could hardly have beaten that.

Why don't our friend of the Herald lash the numsculls who are publishing the above throughout the country, and who neither seem to know that the "profound writer" in question was that inveterate wag the London Punch, nor that there was nothing profound about it until they showed the profundity of their stupidity by treating it seriously?

The Virginia Election.—The Richmond Enquirer has reports from all the counties in the State except fourteen, and estimates the majority for Mr. Wise at 11,000 votes.

The Democrats have carried every Congressional district in the State, all the late members having been re-elected.

The next State Legislature, the Enquirer says, will be Democratic by upwards of forty majority.

LAND WARRANTS.—The Washington Union gives the following description of the engravings for the new land warrants about to be issued. It will be seen that the heads of the President and the Secretary of the Navy are placed upon the more valuable warrants, (doubtless because they are the only handsome men in the Administration—thus putting the best foot foremost.)

The Bounty Land Warrant Plates.—We have been shown by the Commissioner of Pensions two exquisitely beautiful specimens of engraving for bounty-land warrants under the act of 3d March, 1855. The finish of the work is finely elaborated. The lettering, the figures, and illustrations reflect the highest credit upon the designers, the artists, and the country.

The centre vignette upon the 160-acre warrants represents a view of the national Capitol. To the right is the head portrait of President Pierce. On the lower corner of the plate, to the left, that of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. There is also a full-length figure of Washington, apparently in the act of cheering his men onward, and a beautiful naval scene on the lower corner to the right. This plate was designed and engraved by the house of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, & Edson, of New York city.

The centre vignette of the 120-acre warrant represents a view of the Battle of New Orleans, with General Jackson in the foreground surrounded by his officers, and is truly a spirited production. The ends are embellished with the portraits of the Hon. Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision the law is executed, and the Hon. Richard Brodhead, of the United States Senate, who exerted himself to the utmost to insure the passage of the bill. There is also a head portrait of Washington below the vignette, and two other beautiful engravings representing War and Peace, at the lower corners of the warrant. These certificates throughout are gems, and will be valued by the recipients very highly.

The 80-acre plate is not yet completed.

A PROMISING SPEECH.—Gen. Canrobert, commander of the French troops before Sebastopol, delivered a speech to his army whilst reviewing them on the 27th April, in which he said,—

"Be confident and patient, for the moment will soon come when, in the name of France, I will knock at the door; and if it is not open, we shall enter both by the windows and the door. With a little patience we will come on triumphant from the terrible struggle, and the glory which it will reflect on you all will be immortal."

LADIES' FASHIONS.—A letter from Philadelphia, in the Baltimore American says,—

Elegantly dressed ladies were on the fashionable promenades yesterday with the old fashioned hoops in the skirts of their dresses. Of course the next step will be, to revive the antiquated English custom of wearing the points of shoes so long that they will have to be looped up at the knee.

A Philadelphia paper says that the ladies were much laughed at.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Issue of Land Warrants.—About two thousand land warrants will be issued by the Pension Office to morrow, and the issue will continue at the rate of about two hundred per day thereafter. The price is now up to $1.14 per acre, but will considerably decline after the new issue.

The Yadkin Railroad Bridge is now completed so far, that the cars are crossing on it. The track is laid down to the Yadkin station, one mile and a half beyond the bridge. There being no lack for iron, the road is progressing rapidly.

Salisbury Watchman.

Retaliation.—The following extract from a letter in the St. Louis Republican, dated Iola, Kansas territory, shows that the free State party are disposed to retaliate on the Missourians:

"Mr. Kirby of Jackson county, Missouri, came over and located a claim on Marie de Seine, the south branch of the Osage river, and some twenty or thirty miles from Lawrence. When he had finished his cabin, three men came to him and ordered him off, saying that no Missourians should settle in that neighborhood. As he was alone and had nothing but a rifle, while they had double barrelled-guns, he thought "discretion was the better part of valor," and left. He went to Jackson county and got some twenty of his friends to accompany him, and returned; but, upon their arrival, they found the cabin filled and surrounded by about fifty armed men. Thinking it not prudent to attack so large a party, they returned to Missouri, and spread the news throughout the border counties. Meetings were held at Weston, Liberty and Independence, and resolved that Mr. Kirby should be protected in his right and that a force should be raised to place and defend him in the possession of his claim.

In deepening a well at Mobile, Alabama, on Tuesday, 15th instant, a cypress stump, which bore *axe marks*, was discovered at a depth of eighteen feet. Remains of trees are frequently found deeply imbedded, but we do not remember that marks of cutting have ever been found in them.

The French Crystal Palaces.—The two buildings erected for the World's Exhibition in Paris cover an area of 962,000 feet, or more than twenty-two acres. This is 32,900 square feet larger than the London Crystal Palace. The great hall is three-quarters of a mile long, (3,950 feet,) and is the largest in the world.

Marriage Extraordinary.—Tom Thumb, the celebrated little great man, was married at Webster, on Thursday last, to a Miss Vinton of Bridgeport.

The Washingtonea Gigantea.—The bark of the largest tree in the known world, arrived at N. Y. on Tuesday from San Francisco, Cal.

It was 31 feet in diameter, at the base (or nearly 100 feet in circumference; 363 feet in height, and 160 feet to the first limb. The tree is said to be perfectly proportioned, the diameter being the same each way, and the body as straight as an arrow. The bark has been taken off to the height of 116 feet at which point the diameter is 15 feet 6 ins. The bark is 1 foot 6 inches thick at the base, and gradually tapers out toward the top to 2 or 3 inches.

Baby Show.—Barnum's Baby show is three hundred years or so too late. It should have been held in Florence in the good old days, and then one lady might have carried away all the prizes. In the Palazzo Frescebaldi, long the residence of an ancient Florentine family of that name, there figures, among the other family pictures, a full length portrait of a tall, comely dame, not much stricken in years, underneath which is this inscription; Dianora Salviati, wife of Bartholomeo Frescobaldi, producing 52 children, never less than three at a birth. The case is referred to in an old medical work.

The Panorama of **CREATION** and **DELUGE** in FARMERS' HALL will remain till WEDNESDAY, and close on Wednesday night.

Means of Living.—The following excellent hints for the times we find in the Boston Courier:

"Corn is cheaper and more nutritious than wheat, and with proper care in the cooking may be made equally palatable, even for a permanent article of food. Yet it is a fact that it is more used by the wealthy than by those who need to economize. There are other expenditures, such as tea, coffee, snd tobacco, which cost many poor families more than their flour and meat.—But those articles are regarded as 'necessary luxuries.' It is easy, if the secret were known, and cheap, too, to keep these bodies of ours alive, and in health."

Echo in the Skies.—In the recent balloon excursion of M. Godard, it is stated by the passengers that at the height of 14,000 feet from the earth everything said or spoken out distinctly by them was returned in about a minute in an echo, and this echo was as clear and distinct as the words uttered by the voice.

Depreciation of Gold.—The United States Economist estimates the amount of gold furnished to the commercial world during the six years since the new mines were discovered, at $400,000,-000. The influence of these vast gold supplies is proved to be very different from the anticipation of many financiers, who predicted a great immediate depreciation. The relative value of gold to silver by the English law of 1816 was 1 to 14.2875, and the actual value has been as follows: In 1851, 1 to 15.1399; in January, 1855, 1 to 15.1499; in March 1855, 1 to 15.2326. It will be seen, that as compared with silver, gold has been constantly increasing in value. This anomaly is attributed to the great demand for silver during a period of war in Europe and China, where the silver standard is retained. The increased supply of gold has scarcely been sufficient to fill its place, and consequently that metal has not only retained its value, but shows considerable appreciation. The Economist thinks that when the war is over, silver will find its way back, and gold will necessarily depreciate.

MARRIED,

On 24th ult., by Rev. N. S. Chaffin, Dr. WILLIAM A. MATTHEWS, of Henry county, Va., to Mrs. A. M. CONRAD, of Yadkin county, N. C.

At Mulberry Shade, in this county, on Sunday morning the 27th ultimo, by Rev. D. D. McBryde, Mr. JAMES McALISTER, to Miss MARGARET McALISTER, all of Cumberland.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Monday the 28th inst., FANNY POLK, daughter of Hon. K. and Susan S. Rayner—aged 3 years 10 months and 10 days.

At his residence in Moore county, on the 14th May, JACOB MATTHEWS, a much respected citizen, aged 82 years.

On the 31st ult., in New York City, after a brief illness of 24 hours, MAGDALENE DEROSSET, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gaston Meares, aged about 4 years and 4 months.

In Wilmington on the 1st inst., PLATT DICKINSON, infant son of R. H. and Eliza J. Cowan, aged seven weeks.

At his residence, in Carthage, Moore county, on the 2d inst., Mr. ALEXANDER C. CURRY, in the 58th year of his age. The deceased had been Clerk of the County Court for 22 years, and died much respected and esteemed, leaving a family, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

North Carolinian and Argus copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 4.

BACON—	11	a 12½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	28	a 29
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	33	a 35
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	10⅜	a 10½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	10	a 10½	Flaxseed,	0 00	a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, perlb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	17	a 18	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "		a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50	a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 50
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum,	60	a 65
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Family,	10 75	a 11	Fr. Brandy,	$4	a 6 00
Superfine,	10⅝	a 10 75	American Gin,	75	a 80
Fine,	10½	a	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	10¼	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 25	a 1 30	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	1 50	a 0 00	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	75	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	1 20	a 1 25	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green,	4	a 5	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2	¼	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	11	a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	11½	a 12½	WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Steady.

Cotton—Market under late news quite firm.

Flour—Firm and steady.

Corn—Sales easily made.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 15, Scrape 1 15; Spirits 33.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 65. No sales of Spirits, Rosin or Tar. Corn 1 25.

At New York cotton continues to advance; middling uplands 11⅛. Southern Flour 11 50 to $13. Corn 1 10 to 1 19. Spirits Turpentine 42½ to 43. Rosin 1 85 to 1 90. Fine white Rosin 4 50.

Total receipts of cotton 2,477,682 bales, against 2,672,119 last year. Decrease 194,437.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] June 1, Str Flora McDonald, with tow boat Alamance, with goods for Lash & Moore, D & S G Coffin, W M Ferribee, C N McAdoo, D Hackney & Son, Dr T L Winslow, G H Lee, E M Holt, P W Hairston, Union Co, G W Williams & Co, W A Lash, Smith & Holden, J O Ross, H Wright, A T Zevely, E Belo, C Houston, Morisey, Coble, Creason & Co, J M Worth & Co, J H Roberts & Co, J J Conrad, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, New Market Female College, Rev H McAllister.

Lutterloh & Co's Line.—June 2, Str Fanny, with passengers and freight.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.—Schrs. Wake, Chas Mills, Sea Foam, Col John McRae and Emily from New York: Village Gem from Boston; John T. Grice from Providence, R. I.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th of August, (being the week of Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court,) about 30 Acres of Land, being the balance of the Land known as the Watson Land, joining Col. A. S. McNeill and others. The above land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

By order of the Court of Equity.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

May 28, 1855. 6*5t

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

ROSE HILL
FEMALE ACADEMY.

JULIA F. MORPHIS, PRINCIPAL.
ELLEN E. MORPHIS, ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$15
Music on Guitar, " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.

June 1. 5*t1A

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

20 BARRELS for sale. Apply to

B. ROSE.

June 4, 1855. 6-3t

☞ 5000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon

Hams, Sides and Shoulders of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE.

June 4, 1855. 6-3t

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

A. D. McLEAN, } Principals.
D. McINTYRE, }

Miss ANNIE J. McLEAN, } Teachers in Female
Miss LOUISA F. McLEAN, } Department.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Thursday 5th July next. The services of competent assistants will be secured to meet the wants of a growing patronage.

This School is pleasantly situated in the Village of Summerville, alias "Toomer," the county site of Harnett county, in a region of country remote from vice; enjoying the advantage of attending Church in the Village every Sabbath. Mail facilities, which have hitherto been denied, will now be enjoyed three times a week. Parents and Guardians will find it to the advantage of their children and wards to have them in this School. Every attention will be paid to their intellectual and moral training.

Students will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made unless for protracted illness.

Board, without lights, $9 per month.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For Primary Department,	$10 50
For English Grammar, Arithmetic 2d part, Geography, History, Chemistry, Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c.	12 50
For Arithmetic 3d part, Algebra, Geometry, Latin and Greek Languages,	15 00
EXTRA:	
For Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	20 00
" French and German, each,	10 00
" Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, each,	5 00
Vocal Music gratis.	

May 31, 1855. 5tf

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Executive Committee of the Cumberland Agricultural Society is requested to meet at the Gilchrist House, South-east corner of Court House Square, on Tuesday evening of June Court, at 3½ o'clock.

The Members of the Agricultural Society are also requested to attend.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

May 30. 5-2t

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company will be held at Clinton, on Monday, the 18th June next, to accept or reject, (if they prefer), the proposed subscription of 200 Shares to the stock of said Company on behalf of the State, by the Act of the last General Assembly in that case provided.

By order of the Board.

P. MURPHY, Sec'y.

May 26, 1855. 5-3t

NOTICE.

I Have taken back the Store and Stock which I sometime ago sold to Mr. A. E. Taylor; and all those indebted to him will please make payment to me.

J. R. WHITAKER.

May 28, 1855. 5-3w

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE Have arrangements with Messrs. Barnda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *o r cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28. 5-3m

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

CASH BOOK LOST.

LOST, between Egypt and Pittsborough, last week, a Petty Cash Book. The finder will be reasonably rewarded, if desired, on the return of the Book to John S. Banks, Fayetteville, or to

EDMUND H. WHARTON.

Egypt, May 29. 5-swlt*2t

FOR SALE.

JUST received, a full assortment of Groceries, consisting of

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Coffee Sugar;
Powder, Shot, Soap, Nails, &c.

ALSO,

75 Boxes Adamantine and Mould Candles;
40 Half Barrels No. 3, Mackerel;
25 Barrels No. 1, Herring;
Mess Pork and Salmon.

ALSO,

Distillers' Glue,—fine and common article;
A full assortment Coopers' Tools;
" " Smiths' "
200 Spirits Turpentine Barrels.

C. E. LEETE.

May 28. 4-2t

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR
MILL STONES,

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,

BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, (near Mt. Olive Post Office, N. C.,) a few weeks ago, a bound boy named ISAAC SIMMONS or STOCKS. He is passing as free, but has no free papers, and is only 19 years of age. Said boy is stout built, yellow complexion, a grey eye, dull look, broad features, and an unmistakeable scar on his upper lip from a cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail in the State so that I may get him.

BENJ. OLIVER.

May 29. 5-tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

MONEY.

We dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customers whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.

Nov't 27, 1854 52tf

120 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to

NEILL MONROE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a pleanful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

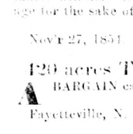
NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1853. 24tf

Livery Stables.



The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

SPIRIT BARRELS.

WE are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Spirit Barrels they may want.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 17. 2-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 2d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1855.

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2.

CANTON MATTING.

10 PIECES, 4-4 and 6-4, white and checked Matting. Just received.

Also, Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 2. 97-tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. I.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30. 96-

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Blaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

The Lime will be in this week.

April 19. 93tf

375 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO

for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 23. 94-tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL,*** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber. DAVID KIVETT & BROTHERS.

Cumberland Co., April 23, 1853. 94-6m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of this School have the satisfaction to announce to their patrons and the community at large, that they have secured the services of the Rev. GEO. B. SCOTT, M. A. of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Principal.

Mr. Scott has been long and favorably known, in this country, in Scotland, and in England, as an able, diligent, and successful Instructor of Youth.

The friends of Education are respectfully invited to a *personal* examination of the system, the new system, of Collegiate training pursued in this Institution, whereby instruction in all the branches of a polite, scientific, and accomplished Education, can be expeditiously and effectually acquired.

TERMS.—$8, $12, and $20, per session of five months—one-half payable in advance.

Board can be obtained at $8 per month

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond county N. C. }
Feb. 3, 1855. } 74-y

1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which we are now receiving, and which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.

April 9, 1855. 94-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE concern of Benbow, Kyle & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will in future be conducted by Benbow & Kyle, who ALONE are authorized to settle the business of the old concern above mentioned, of B., K. & Co.

C. BENBOW,
JAMES KYLE, Jr.,
W. R. LOVE.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1855. 94-tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in NAVAL STORES, that, having received the appointment of Inspector of the above articles, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all business in his line which may be committed to his charge.

March 7, 1855. 81-3mpd

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

April 18, 1855. 93tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST CLASS

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES

Taken at WEAR'S,

At Seventy-Five Cents.

ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

J. S. WEAR.

Feb'y 1. 72-tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

1855.

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.

April 4. 89-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOTEL (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

SPACIOUS STABLES attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 5, 1855. 89-3m

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-6m

DISSOLUTION.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20th, 1855.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MURRAY, GRANT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.

E. MURRAY,
R. H. GRANT,
L. PEACOCK.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, as successors to MURRAY, GRANT & CO., have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of

MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.,

for the transaction of a

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

business. They hope, by prompt and personal attention to all business entrusted to their care, to merit and receive the same liberal patronage that has heretofore been extended to the old firm.

E. MURRAY,
L. PEACOCK,
C. H. ROBINSON.

References:

Dollner, Potter & Co., and J. R. Gilmore & Co., New York; E. P. Hall, Prest. Branch Bank State, and O. G. Parsley, Prest. Commercial Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

April 23, 1855. 94-2m

MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, &c.

E. MURRAY. L. PEACOCK. C. H. ROBINSON.

April 23, 1855. 94-3m

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, RAY & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes: Circular, Vertical and Portble Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17. 85-tf.

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent.

T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COUNCIL, CAIN & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COUNCIL & RAY.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 26. 86-tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

GOLDSBOROUGH

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diseases, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in

Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.

In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

TRUSSES.

ABDOMINAL Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Suspensory Bandages, Surgical Instruments. Electro Magneto Machines, &c., &c.

A large assortment of the above articles just received and for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Chases', Hull's, Van Horne's Marshes', and Goulding's Double and Single Trusses.

Also, G. E. French Trusses.

Spring and Lace Elastic Abdominal Supporters; Shoulder Braces for Adults and Children; Suspensory Bandages; Lace Knee Caps and Stockings for Varicose Veins; Maw's Enema apparatus; Syringes, (self and single); Electro Magneto Machines; Cupping Instruments, &c., &c. J. N. SMITH, Druggist,

North East Corner Market Square.

March 12. 82-3m

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses: Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, be ing made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. **R. M. ORRELL,**

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C

March 11, 1853. 76tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL

June 26, 1854. 8tf

NOTICE.

WE will for the present act as Agents for the Steamer Southerner and Tow Boats.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

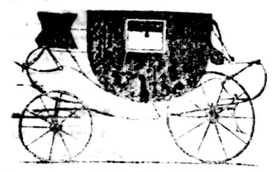
April 7, 1855. 90tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large Substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 68tf

Grayson Sulphur Springs.

THIS popular watering place having been leased by the subscriber, for a term of years, and now undergoing repairs, will be opened for the reception of visiters on the 1st day of June next.

The Springs are located in Carroll County, Va., on the West side of the Blue Ridge, on the bank of New River, about 20 miles south of Wytheville, in the midst of scenery of a remarkably wild and romantic character; in a region as healthy as any in the country, abounding with fish and variety of game.

The waters are of four kinds, viz: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate combined; and are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cutaneous diseases, &c. &c.

An analysis is subjoined, made by Professors Rogers of the University of Va., and Aiken, of Baltimore.

Analysis:

Carbonate of Soda 4¼; Carbonate of Magnesia ½; Carbonate of Lime 8; Sulphate of Magnesia 3; Chloride of Sodium 2; Chloride of Calcium 3; Chloride of Magnesium 1¾; Sulphate of Soda 4½; Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid Gasses.

The subscriber, from his long experience in public business, promises every exertion to please his guests and contribute to their comfort, and will leave no effort untried to render the Springs a delightful resort to those in search of health or pleasure.

B. F. FRYE.

May 10, 1855. [MTOR] 2*4t

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B